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Title:

OLIGONUCLEOTIDES SPECIFIC FOR HEPATITIS B VIRUS

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OLIGONUCLEOTIDES SPECIFIC FOR HEPATITIS B VIRUS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to hepatitis B virus. More particularly, this invention relates to the control of hepatitis B viral expression and replication using oligonucleotides complementary to particular regions of hepatitis B virus nucleic acid.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a compact, enveloped DNA virus belonging to the Hepadnavirus family. This virus is the major cause of chronic liver disease and hepatocellular carcinoma worldwide (Hoofnagle (1990) *N. Eng. J. Med.* 323:337-339). HBV is associated with acute and chronic hepatitis and hepatocellular carcinoma, and may also be a cofactor in the development of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (Dienstag et al. in *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, 13th Ed. (Isselbacher et al., eds.) McGraw-Hill, NY, NY (1993) pp. 1458-1483). At least 400 million people worldwide are currently infected with HBV.

There is no known treatment for acute hepatitis. Antiviral therapy with interferon- α has been used for chronic hepatitis, but has met with only partial success, and there are complications from such therapy. Short term therapy with glucocorticoids may be beneficial in conjunction with interferon therapy, but long term treatment is limited by toxicological problems

(Dienstag et al. in *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, 13th Ed. (Isselbacher et al., eds.) McGraw-Hill, NY, NY (1993) pp. 1458-1483). Thus, emphasis has been placed on prevention through immunization.

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New chemotherapeutic agents have been developed which are capable of modulating cellular and foreign gene expression (see, Zamecnik et al. (1978) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* 75:280-284; Zamecnik et al. (1986) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* 83:4143-4146; Goodchild et al. (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* 85:5507-5511). These agents, called antisense oligonucleotides, bind to target single-stranded nucleic acid molecules according to the Watson-Crick rule or to double-stranded nucleic acids by the Hoogsteen rule of base pairing, and in so doing, disrupt the function of the target by one of several mechanisms: by preventing the binding of factors required for normal transcription, splicing, or translation; by triggering the enzymatic destruction of mRNA by RNase H, or by destroying the target via reactive groups attached directly to the antisense oligonucleotide.

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Improved oligonucleotides have more recently been developed that have greater efficacy in inhibiting such viruses, pathogens and selective gene expression. Some of these oligonucleotides having modifications in their internucleotide linkages have been shown to be more effective than their unmodified counterparts. For example, Agrawal et al. (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* (1988) 85:7079-7083) teaches that oligonucleotide

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phosphorothioates and certain oligonucleotide phosphoramidates are more effective at inhibiting HIV-1 than conventional phosphodiester-linked oligodeoxynucleotides. Agrawal et al. (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* (1989) **86**:7790-7794) discloses the advantage of oligonucleotide phosphorothioates in inhibiting HIV-1 in early and chronically infected cells.

10 In addition, chimeric oligonucleotides having more than one type of internucleotide linkage within the oligonucleotide have been developed. Pederson et al. (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,149,797 and 5,220,007) discloses chimeric oligonucleotides
15 having an oligonucleotide phosphodiester or oligonucleotide phosphorothioate core sequence flanked by nucleotide methylphosphonates or phosphoramidates. Furdon et al. (*Nucleic Acids Res.* (1989) **17**:9193-9204) discloses chimeric
20 oligonucleotides having regions of oligonucleotide phosphodiesters in addition to either oligonucleotide phosphorothioate or methylphosphonate regions. Quartin et al. (*Nucleic Acids Res.* (1989) **17**:7523-7562) discloses chimeric
25 oligonucleotides having regions of oligonucleotide phosphodiesters and oligonucleotide methylphosphonates. Inoue et al. (*FEBS Lett.* (1987) **215**:237-250) discloses hybrid oligonucleotides having regions of deoxyribonucleotides and 2'-O-methyl-ribonucleotides.
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 Antisense oligonucleotides have been designed which inhibit the expression and/or replication of

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HBV. For example, antisense oligonucleotides directed against the cap site of HBV mRNA transcribed from the SPII promoter (Goodarzi et al. (1990) *J. Gen. Virol.* **71**:3021-3025; Yao et al. (1994) *Nat. Med. J. China* **74**:125), against the translational initiation site of the S gene (Yao et al. ¹⁹⁹⁴~~(1988)~~ *Nat. Med. J. China* **74**:125; Reinis et al. (1993) *Folia Biologica* (Praha) **39**:262-269; Goodarzi et al. (1990) *J. Gen. Virol.* **71**:3021-3025); against a portion of the core-pol mRNA encoding the terminal protein region of the viral polymerase (WO 94/24864; Blum et al. (1991) *Lancet* **337**:1230), and against the HBV polyadenylation signal (Wu et al. (1992) *J. Biol. Chem.* **267**:12436-12439) have been designed. In addition, phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotides prepared against the 5' region of the pre-S gene have been shown to inhibit duck HBV replication and gene expression *in vivo* (Offensperger et al. (1993) *EMBO J.* **12**:1257-1262).

A need still remains for the development of oligonucleotides that are capable of inhibiting the replication and expression of HBV whose administration are accompanied by a good prognosis and low or no cellular toxicity.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has been discovered that specific oligonucleotides complementary to particular contiguous and noncontiguous portions of pregenomic and messenger RNA encoding the precore,

core, and polymerase proteins of HBV can inhibit
HBV replication, packaging, and expression. This
discovery has been exploited to provide synthetic
oligonucleotides complementary to various
5 contiguous and noncontiguous regions of HBV RNA.

As used herein, a "synthetic oligonucleotide"
includes chemically synthesized polymers of about
five and up to about 50, preferably from about 15
10 to about 30 ribonucleotide and/or
deoxyribonucleotide monomers connected together or
linked by at least one, and preferably more than
one, 5' to 3' internucleotide linkage.

15 For purposes of the invention, the term
"oligonucleotide sequence that is complementary to
RNA" is intended to mean an oligonucleotide that
binds to the nucleic acid sequence under
physiological conditions, e.g., by Watson-Crick
20 base pairing (interaction between oligonucleotide
and single-stranded nucleic acid) or by Hoogsteen
base pairing (interaction between oligonucleotide
and double-stranded nucleic acid) or by any other
means, including in the case of an oligonucleotide
25 binding to RNA, causing pseudoknot formation.
Binding by Watson-Crick or Hoogsteen base pairing
under physiological conditions is measured as a
practical matter by observing interference with
the function of the nucleic acid sequence.

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In a first aspect, the invention provides
synthetic oligonucleotides complementary to a

portion of the HBV RNA and having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-31 and 42-48.

5 In another aspect, the invention provides synthetic oligonucleotides complementary to at least two noncontiguous regions of an HBV nucleic acid. In preferred embodiments, the two noncontiguous regions to which the
10 oligonucleotides of the invention are complementary are in the epsilon region of the precore gene. As used herein, the "epsilon region" is meant to encompass the stem-loop and flanking base sequences of the pregenomic RNA, precpre mRNA, and core-pol mRNA, and includes
15 nucleotides (nt) 1827-1921. In some embodiments, these oligonucleotides are about 20 to about 30 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, noncontiguous oligonucleotides of the invention
20 include a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:32-41.

 In some embodiments, the oligonucleotides of the invention are modified. These modifications,
25 in some embodiments, include at least one alkylphosphonate, phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, alkylphosphonothioate, phosphoramidate, carbamate, carbonate, phosphate triester, acetamidate, or carboxymethyl ester
30 internucleotide linkage or a combination of such linkages, as in a chimeric oligonucleotide. In one preferred embodiment, an oligonucleotide of the invention includes phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages.

In some embodiments, the oligonucleotides of the invention also include at least one ribonucleotide, at least one deoxyribonucleotide, or a combination thereof, as in a hybrid
5 oligonucleotide. An oligonucleotide containing at least one 2'-O-methyl ribonucleotide is another embodiment of the invention.

In other aspects, the invention provides a
10 pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one contiguous or noncontiguous HBV-specific oligonucleotide of the invention as described above, and in some embodiments, this composition includes at least two different oligonucleotides
15 (i.e., having a different nucleotide sequence, length, and/or modification(s)). The pharmaceutical composition of some embodiments is a physical mixture of at least two, and preferably, many oligonucleotides with the same or
20 different sequences, modifications, and/or lengths. In some embodiments, this pharmaceutical formulation also includes a physiologically or pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25 Another aspect of the invention are kits for inhibiting HBV replication and/or infection in a cell. In preferred embodiments, the kits include at least one contiguous or noncontiguous oligonucleotide of the invention, or a combination
30 thereof. In other preferred embodiments, at least two synthetic oligonucleotides of the invention are in the kit.

In yet another aspect of the invention, a therapeutic amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing HBV-specific synthetic oligonucleotides is administered to the cell in a method of
5 inhibiting HBV replication. The HBV-specific oligonucleotides are the contiguous or noncontiguous oligonucleotides of the invention. In some preferred embodiments, the method includes administering at least one oligonucleotide, or at
10 least two oligonucleotides, having a sequence set forth in the Sequence Listing as SEQ ID NO:1-31, 32-41, or 42-48, or a combination thereof.

In another aspect, a method of treating HBV
15 infection is provided, comprising the step of administering to an infected animal, including a human, or cell, a therapeutic amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing at least one HBV-specific oligonucleotide, and in some
20 embodiments, at least two HBV-specific oligonucleotides. The HBV-specific oligonucleotides are contiguous or noncontiguous. In preferred embodiments, the oligonucleotides administered have a sequence set forth in the
25 Sequence Listing as SEQ ID NO:1-31, 32-41, or 42-48, or a combination thereof.

In all methods involving the administration of oligonucleotide(s) of the invention, at least
30 one, and preferably two or more identical or different oligonucleotides may be administered simultaneously or sequentially as a single

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treatment episode in the form of separate
pharmaceutical compositions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other objects of the present invention, the various features thereof,
5 as well as the invention itself may be more fully understood from the following description, when read together with the accompanying drawings in which:

10 FIG. 1 is a schematic representation showing contiguous oligonucleotides of the invention targeted to various functional regions of the HBV ayw sequence from nt 1786-2328;

15 FIG. 2 is a graphic representation showing sites on HBV RNA accessible to oligonucleotide hybridization detected by RNase H cleavage wherein the numbers represent specific HBV oligonucleotides of the invention;

20 FIG. 3 is a schematic representation showing the sequence and two-dimensional structure of the epsilon region;

25 FIG. 4A is a diagrammatic representation showing mode A of oligonucleotide binding to the base of DNA and RNA stems;

30 FIG. 4B is a diagrammatic representation showing mode B of oligonucleotide binding to the base of DNA and RNA stems;

FIG. 5A is a graphic representation showing the results of RNase H cleavage in the presence of noncontiguous oligonucleotides having 10 nucleotides complementary to the 5' side (site 1) of the epsilon region and 10 nucleotides complementary to the 3' side of the epsilon region (10+10);

FIG. 5B is a graphic representation showing the results of RNase H cleavage with 10+10 noncontiguous oligonucleotides (two cuts);

FIG. 6A is a graphic representation showing the results of RNase H cleavage in the presence of noncontiguous oligonucleotides having 12 nucleotides complementary to the 5' side (site 1) of the epsilon region and 12 nucleotides complementary to the 3' side of the epsilon region (12+12);

FIG. 6B is a graphic representation showing the results of RNase H cleavage with 12+12 noncontiguous oligonucleotides (two cuts);

FIG. 7 is a graphic representation showing the inhibitory effect of different concentrations of HBVpol-2 on the translation of HBVpol RNA, wherein peak areas are arbitrary units;

FIG. 8 is a graphic representation showing the inhibitory effect of different concentrations of HBVpol-2 and related mismatched oligonucleotides, HBVpol-A, HBVpol-B, HBVpol-C, and HBVpol-D, on the translation of HBVpol RNA, wherein the dark bars represent translation of control RNA, and the hatched bars represent translation of HBVpol test RNA, wherein peak areas are arbitrary units;

FIG. 9 is a graphic representation showing the inhibitory effect of contiguous oligonucleotides of the invention (HBVpol-1, HBVpol-2, and HBVpol-3) on luciferase expression;

FIG. 10 is a schematic representation of the HBV-luciferase fusion targets used for luciferase assays;

FIG. 11 is a graphic representation showing the results of a Southern hybridization assay demonstrating inhibition of the formation of replicative intermediate (RI) HBV DNA in HepG2.2.15 cells in the presence of different concentrations of HBV6;

FIG. 12 is a graphic representation showing the results of a Southern hybridization assay demonstrating inhibition of the formation of replicative intermediate (RI) HBV DNA in HepG2.2.15 cells in the presence of different concentrations of HBV67; and

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FIG. 13 is a diagrammatic representation of the map of pHBVpol.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The patent and scientific literature referred to herein establishes the knowledge that is available to those with skill in the art. The issued U.S. patents, allowed applications, published foreign applications, and references cited herein are hereby incorporated by reference.

HBV is a compact, enveloped DNA virus belonging to the Hepadnavirus family. It has a circular, partially single-stranded, partially double-stranded 3.2 kb genome which includes four overlapping genes: (1) the pre-S and S genes, which encode the various envelope or surface antigens (HBsAg); (2) the preC and C gene, which encodes the antigens HBcAg and HBeAg; (3) the P gene, which encodes the viral polymerase; and (4) the X gene, which encodes HBx, the transactivating protein. Full-length clones of many hepadnaviruses have been obtained and their nucleotide sequences obtained. (see, e.g., Raney et al. in *Molecular Biology of the Hepatitis B Virus* (McLachlan, ed.) CRC Press, Boston, MA, (1991) pp. 1-38). Replication occurs in hepatocytes and involves converting the single stranded-region of the HBV genome to double-stranded circular DNA, generating the covalently closed circular (CCC) DNA. Transcription of this DNA by the host RNA polymerase generates an RNA template of plus stranded polarity, the pregenomic RNA, which serves as a template for the translation of viral proteins, and is also encapsidated into virus cores. In the virus cores, the RNA serves as a

template for reverse transcription, generating a DNA minus strand. The viral polymerase then produces a DNA plus strand using an oligomer of viral RNA as a primer. The newly synthesized
5 double-stranded DNA in the viral core is assembled with the viral envelope proteins, generating a newly infectious viral particle.

Antisense oligonucleotide technology provides
10 a novel approach to the inhibition of HBV expression, and hence, to the treatment or prevention of acute and chronic hepatitis and hepatocellular carcinoma (see generally, Agrawal (1992) *Trends Biotech.* 10:152; and Crooke (*Proc. Am. Ass.*
15 *Cancer Res. Ann. Meeting* (1995) 36:655). By binding to the complementary nucleic acid sequence, antisense oligonucleotides are able to inhibit splicing and translation of RNA, and replication of genomic RNA. In this way, antisense oligonucleotides are
20 able to inhibit protein expression.

Synthetic "contiguous" oligonucleotides of the invention, or oligonucleotides targeted to contiguous regions of HBV precore mRNA, core/pol
25 mRNA, and pregenomic RNA (FIG. 1) are complementary to sequences encoding the precore region, to sequences spanning the precore and core regions, to sequences including the polymerase translation initiation region, and to regions
30 within the epsilon region. Representative contiguous oligonucleotides of the invention are set forth below in Table 1.

TABLE 1

OLIGO	Sequence (5' → 3')	Position	Chemistry	SEQ ID NO:
HBV49 ^a	GGTGCGCAGACCAATTTATG	1790-1809	DNA PS	1
HBV45 ^a	CATGGTGCTGGTGCGCAGA	1799-1818	DNA PS	2
HBV44 ^a	GAAAAAGTTGCATGGTGCTG	1809-1828	DNA PS	3
HBV48 ^a	GAGGTGAAAAAGTTGCATGG	1814-1833	DNA PS	4
HBV47 ^a	AGGCAGAGGTGAAAAAGTTG	1819-1838	DNA PS	5
HBV72 ^a	AGGCAGAGGTGA	1827-1838	DNA PS	6
HBV43 ^a	AGAGATGATTAGGCAGAGGT	1829-1848	DNA PS	7
HBV43M ^a	AGAGAUUAUAGGCAGAGGT	1829-1848	2'-OMe PS/DNA PS	7
HBV88 ^b	GACATGAACAAGAGATGATTAGGCAGAGGT	1829-1858	DNA PS	8
HBV88M ^b	GACAUGAACAAGAGAUAUAGGCAGAGGT	1829-1858	2'-OMe PS/DNA PS	8
HBV46 ^c	GACATGTACAAGAGATGATT	1839-1858	DNA PS	9
HBV46Y ^b	GACATGAACAAGAGATGATT	1839-1858	DNA PS	9
HBV46MY ^b	GACAUGAACAAGAGAUAU	1839-1858	2'-OMe PS	9
HBV1 ^b	GTAGGACATGAACAAGAGAT	1843-1862	DNA PS	10
HBV2 ^b	TTGGAGGCTTGAACAGTAGG	1858-1877	DNA PS	11
HBV5 ^a	CACAGCTTGGAGGCTTGAAC	1864-1883	DNA PS	12
HBV3 ^a	AGCCACCCAAGGCACAGCTT	1876-1895	DNA PS	13
HBV4 ^b	TCGATGTCCATGCCCCAAAG	1894-1913	DNA PS	14
HBV92 ^b	TAAGGGTCGATGTCCATGCC	1900-1919	DNA PS	15
HBV92M ^b	TAAGGGTCGAUGUCCAUGCC	1900-1919	2'-OMe PS/DNA PS	15
HBV92M2 ^b	TAAGGGUCCAUGUCCATGCC	1900-1919	2'-OMe PS/DNA PS	15
HBV101 ^b	TTATAAGGGTCGATGTCCAT	1903-1922	DNA PS	16
HBV101M ^b	TTATAAGGGTCGAUGUCCA	1903-1922	2'-OMe PS/DNA PS	16
HBV94 ^b	AAATTCCTTTATAAGGGTCGATGTCCAT	1903-1929	DNA PS	17
HBV71 ^b	TATAAGGGTCGA	1910-1921	DNA PS	18
HBV93 ^b	AAATTCCTTTATAAGGGTCGA	1910-1929	DNA PS	19
HBV93M ^b	AAATTCCTTTATAAGGGUCCA	1910-1929	2'-OMe PS/DNA PS	19
HBV61 ^b	GTATCTAGAAGATCTCGTAC	1981-2000	DNA PS	20
HBV60 ^c	GCGGTGTCTAGAAGATCTCG	1984-2003	DNA PS	21
HBV60Y ^b	GCGGTATCTAGAAGATCTCG	1984-2003	DNA PS	21
HBV57 ^c	GAGGCGGTGTCTAGGAGATC	1987-2006	DNA PS	22
HBV57Y ^b	GAGGCGGTATCTAGAAGATC	1987-2006	DNA PS	22
HBV42 ^c	GAGCTGAGGCGGTGTCTAGG	1992-2011	DNA PS	23
HBV42Y ^b	GAGCTGAGGCGGTATCTAGA	1992-2011	DNA PS	23
HBV54 ^b	ATACAGAGCTGAGGCGGTAT	1997-2016	DNA PS	24
HBV55 ^b	TCCCGATACAGAGCTGAGGC	2002-2021	DNA PS	25
HBV56 ^b	AGGCTTCCCGATACAGAGCT	2007-2026	DNA PS	26
HBV53 ^b	ACAATGCTCAGGAGACTCTA	2027-2046	DNA PS	27
HBV41 ^c	GCAGTATGGTGAGGTGAGCA	2044-2063	DNA PS	28
HBV41Y ^b	GCAGTATGGTGAGGTGAACA	2044-2063	DNA PS	28
HBV51 ^a	GAGTGCAGTATGGTGAGGTG	2048-2067	DNA PS	29
HBV50 ^a	TGCCTGAGTGCAGTATGGTG	2053-2072	DNA PS	30
HBV52 ^b	TTGCTTGCCCTGAGTGCAGTA	2058-2077	DNA PS	31
HBVpol-1	GGCATTGGTGGTCTATAAG	2294-2314	DNA PS	42
HBVpol-2	GATAGGGGCATTTGGTGGTC	2300-2319	DNA PS	43
HBVpol-3	TGTTGATAGGATAGGGGCAT	2309-2328	DNA PS	44
HBV6	ACCCAAGGCACAGCTTGGAG	1872-1891	DNA PS	45
HBVpol-A ^b	GACAGGGGCATTTGGTGGTC	2300-2319	DNA PS	46
HBVpol-B ^b	GATAGGGGCcTTTGGTGGTC	2300-2319	DNA PS	47
HBVpol-C ^b	GATAGGGGCATTTGGTGcTC	2300-2319	DNA PS	48
HBVpol-D ^b	GACAGGGGCcTTTGGTGcTC	2300-2319	DNA PS	49
HBV69	TAAGGGTCGA	1910-1919	DNA PS	53
HBV73	AGGCAGAGGT	1829-1838	DNA PS	54

^a - target strain = ayw and adw

^b - target strain = ayw

^c - target strain = adw

underscoring = 2'-OMe RNA PS

N = PS DNA

lower case letters indicate mismatched nucleotides

Sequence positions listed in Table 1 represent the standard orientation as shown by Raney et al. in *Molecular Biology of the Hepatitis B Virus* (McLachlan, ed. (1991): CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL. Ch 1, pp 2-37). Synthetic "noncontiguous" oligonucleotides of the invention target noncontiguous portions of the epsilon region, and within this region, bind across the base of the stem loop and from the base to within the stem.

10

Representative noncontiguous oligonucleotides of the invention are set forth below in Table 2.

TABLE 2

<u>Oligo</u>	<u>Sequence (5'→3')</u>	<u>Site 1 (5')</u>	<u>Site 2 (3')</u>	<u>SEQ ID NO:</u>
HBV-19 ^b	TAAGGGTCGAAGAGATGATT	1839-1848	1910-1919	32
HBV-64 ^b	AGAGATGATTTAAGGGTCGA	1839-1848	1910-1919	33
HBV-64M1 ^b	AGAGATGATTUAAGGGUCCA	1839-1848	1910-1919	33
HBV-64M2 ^b	AGAGATGATTTAAGGGUCCA	1839-1848	1910-1919	33
HBV-68 ^b	TAAGGGTCGAAGGCAGAGGT	1829-1838	1910-1919	34
HBV-66 ^b	AGGCAGAGGTTAAGGGTCGA	1829-1838	1910-1919	35
HBV-79 ^b	TATAAGGGTCGAAGGCAGAGGTGA	1827-1838	1910-1921	36
HBV-67 ^b	AGGCAGAGGTGATATAAGGGTCGA	1827-1838	1910-1921	37
HBV-67M1 ^b	AGGCAGAGGTGAUAUAAGGGUCCA	1827-1838	1910-1921	37
HBV-67M2 ^b	AGGCAGAGGUGATATAAGGGTCGA	1827-1838	1910-1921	37
HBV-87 ^b	AGAGATGATTAGGCAGAGGTTAAGGGTCGA	1829-1848	1910-1921	38
HBV-87M ^b	AGAGAUGAUUAGGCAGAGGTTAAGGGTCGA	1829-1848	1910-1921	38
HBV-89 ^b	GACATGAACAAGAGATGATTTAAGGGTCGA	1839-1858	1910-1921	39
HBV-89M ^b	GACAUGAACAAGAGAUGAUUTAAGGGTCGA	1839-1858	1910-1921	39
HBV-90 ^b	AGAGATGATTTAAGGGTCGATGTCCATGCC	1839-1848	1900-1919	40
HBV-90M ^b	AGAGAUGAUUTAAGGGTCGAUGUCCAUGCC	1839-1848	1900-1919	40
HBV-91 ^b	AGGCAGAGGTTAAGGGTCGATGTCCATGCC	1829-1838	1900-1919	41
HBV-91M ^b	AGGCAGAGGTTAAGGGTCGAUGUCCAUGCC	1829-1838	1900-1919	41

^a target strain = ayw and adw

^b target strain = ayw

^c target strain = adw

underscoring = 2'-OMe RNA PS

N = PS DNA

Synthetic oligonucleotides of the invention specific for HBV nucleic acid are composed of deoxyribonucleotides, ribonucleotides, 2'-O-methyl-ribonucleotides, or any combination thereof, with the 5' end of one nucleotide and the 3' end of another nucleotide being covalently linked. These oligonucleotides are at least 6 nucleotides in length, but are preferably 12 to 50 nucleotides long, with 20 to 30mers being the most common.

These oligonucleotides can be prepared by art recognized methods. For example, nucleotides can be covalently linked using art recognized techniques such as phosphoramidite, H-phosphonate chemistry, or methylphosphoramidite chemistry (see, e.g., Goodchild (1990) *Bioconjugate Chem.* 2:165-187; Uhlmann et al. (1990) *Chem. Rev.* 90:543-584; Caruthers et al. (1987) *Meth. Enzymol.* 154:287-313; U.S. Patent 5,149,798) which can be carried out manually or by an automated synthesizer and then processed (reviewed in Agrawal et al. (1992) *Trends Biotechnol.* 10:152-158).

The oligonucleotides of the invention may also be modified in a number of ways without compromising their ability to hybridize to HBV nucleic acid. For example, the oligonucleotides may contain other than phosphodiester internucleotide linkages between the 5' end of one nucleotide and the 3' end of another nucleotide in which the 5' nucleotide phosphate has been replaced with any number of chemical groups, such

as a phosphorothioate. Oligonucleotides with phosphorothioate linkages can be prepared using methods well known in the field such as phosphoramidite (*see, e.g.,* Agrawal et al. (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* **85**:7079-7083) or H-phosphonate (*see, e.g.,* Froehler (1986) *Tetrahedron Lett.* **27**:5575-5578) chemistry. The synthetic methods described in Bergot et al. (*J. Chromatog.* (1992) **559**:35-42) can also be used. Examples of other chemical groups include alkylphosphonates, phosphorodithioates, alkylphosphonothioates, phosphoramidates, 2'-O-methyls, carbamates, acetamidate, carboxymethyl esters, carbonates, and phosphate triesters. Oligonucleotides with modified internucleotide linkages can be prepared according to known methods (*see, e.g.,* Goodchild (1990) *Bioconjugate Chem.* **2**:165-187; Agrawal et al. (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* (1988) **85**:7079-7083); Uhlmann et al. (*Chem. Rev.* (1990) **90**:534-583; and Agrawal et al. (*Trends Biotechnol.* (1992) **10**:152-158)).

Other modifications include those which are internal or are at the end(s) of the oligonucleotide molecule and include additions to the molecule at the internucleoside phosphate linkages, such as cholesteryl or diamine compounds with varying numbers of carbon residues between the two amino groups, and terminal ribose, deoxyribose and phosphate modifications which cleave, or crosslink to the opposite chains or to associated enzymes or other proteins which bind to the viral genome. Examples of such modified oligonucleotides include oligonucleotides with a

modified base and/or sugar such as arabinose instead of ribose, or a 3', 5'-substituted oligonucleotide having a sugar which, at one or both its 3' and 5' positions is attached to a
5 chemical group other than a hydroxyl or phosphate group (at its 3' or 5' position). Other modified oligonucleotides are capped with a nuclease resistance-conferring bulky substituent at their 3' and/or 5' end(s), or have a substitution in one
10 or both nonbridging oxygens per nucleotide. Such modifications can be at some or all of the internucleoside linkages, as well as at either or both ends of the oligonucleotide and/or in the interior of the molecule (reviewed in Agrawal et
15 al. (1992) *Trends Biotechnol.* 10:152-158).

To determine whether an oligonucleotide of the invention is capable of successfully hybridizing to its target, an RNase H assay was
20 performed (Frank et al. (1993) *Proc. Int. Conf. Nucleic Acid Med. Applns.* 1:4.14 (abstract)). This assay is useful when a region of at least four contiguous nucleotides of the oligonucleotide is DNA and the target is RNA. Hybridization of the DNA portion
25 of the oligonucleotide to the RNA target is identified by cleavage at that site by RNase H.

In vitro transcribed HBV RNA (adw strain) was probed for sites accessible to oligonucleotide
30 hybridization using a randomized library of 20 base oligodeoxynucleotides (approximately 4^{20} sequences). Hybridization to the RNA was detected by RNase H cleavage of the end-labelled transcript. Three regions were identified by this

assay. One region was in the 5' untranslated region, between 113 and 70 bases upstream from the core initiator, and two regions were in the coding region for core, between 78 and 174 bases downstream from the core initiator. Contiguous oligodeoxynucleotide phosphorothioates were prepared against these regions and their ability to activate RNase H cleavage of the transcript measured. The results shown in FIG. 2 demonstrate single peaks of activity in each region, corresponding to nt 1809-1828 (HBV44, SEQ ID NO:3) in the 5' untranslated region, and nt 1987-2006 (HBV57, SEQ ID NO:22) and nt 2044-2063 (HBV41, SEQ ID NO:28) in the coding region for core.

Noncontiguous oligonucleotides targeted to the HBV epsilon region have also been prepared and tested. The epsilon region is characterized by an RNA stem-loop structure consisting primarily of double-stranded RNA with a single-stranded bulge and loop of 6 bases each (FIG. 3). Two modes of hybridization of these oligonucleotides have been discovered and are shown in FIG. 4A and 4B. Mode B in FIG. 4B appears to be preferred as demonstrated by the cleavage of the RNA by ribonuclease H on both sides of the stem. The ability of RNase H to cleave an RNA in this manner inflicts greater damage on the RNA than normal antisense oligodeoxynucleotides, while allowing the targeting of a biologically important region that is otherwise difficult to target due to its double-stranded nature.

Semirandom oligonucleotides consist of a defined sequence of 2'-O-methyl ribonucleotides and an undefined tail synthesized as a mixture of all four deoxyribonucleosides at each position.

5 The 2'-O-methyl portion serves as a sequence-specific anchor, unable to activate RNase H. The random DNA sequence can be on the 3' or 5' side of the defined 2'-O-methyl sequence allowing for hybridization to nearby sequences. Hybridization
10 of the DNA portion to RNA is identified by cleavage at that site by RNase H.

The RNase H cleavage assay was used to test the ability of oligonucleotides to bind across the
15 base of the well characterized RNA hairpin structure found in the epsilon region of HBV pregenomic and messenger RNA (FIG. 3). It was expected that a semirandom oligonucleotide targeted to the sequence 5' of the epsilon stem
20 might target the sequence 3' of the stem when the random DNA sequence was on the 5' end of the oligonucleotide, as shown in FIG. 4A, mode A.

Surprisingly, the experiments showed that
25 cleavage was seen on the 3' side of the epsilon region only when the random portion of the oligonucleotide was on the 3' end, hybridizing as shown in FIG. 4B, mode B. The converse was also true. When the 2'-O-methyl portion was targeted
30 to the sequence on the 3' side of epsilon, cleavage was seen on the 5' side only with the

random DNA sequence on the 5' side of the semirandomer.

Based on this information, several
5 oligodeoxynucleotide phosphorothioates were
prepared to test the hypothesis that hybridization
by mode B is preferred when spanning the base of
an RNA stem. 20mer and 24mer noncontiguous
oligonucleotides (Table 2) were prepared as well
10 as the 10mers and 12mers corresponding to the
"arms" of the noncontiguous sequences.

The ability of these oligonucleotides to
activate cleavage of internally ³²P-labelled HBV
15 precore-core RNA was tested in the presence of
RNase H. FIG. 5A shows total RNA cleavage with
10+10 noncontiguous oligodeoxynucleotide
phosphorothioates (ten nucleotides at the 5' end
targeting 3' of the RNA stem and the next ten
20 nucleotides at the 3' end targeting 5' of the RNA
stem). Both noncontiguous oligonucleotides, HBV66
(SEQ ID NO:35) and HBV68 (SEQ ID NO:34), activate
RNase H cleavage of the transcript more
effectively than the mixture of 10mer arms, HBV69
25 (SEQ ID NO:53) and HBV73 (SEQ ID NO:54). For the
12+12 oligonucleotides (FIG. 6A and 6B), RNA
cleavage activated by the mixture of 12mer arms,
HBV71 (SEQ ID NO:18) and HBV72 (SEQ ID NO:6), is
equal to the RNA cleavage in the presence of the
30 noncontiguous oligodeoxynucleotide
phosphorothioates (HBV79, SEQ ID NO:36 and HBV67
(SEQ ID NO:37) (FIG. 6A)).

If a single oligodeoxynucleotide were able to bind across the base of epsilon to sequences on either side of the stem, RNase H might cleave both sites and effectively cut out the epsilon stem-loop from the RNA. The results of double cleavage of HBV precore-core RNA labelled internally with [α -³²P] dCTP are shown in FIG. 5B and 6B. The efficiency of production of the twice cleaved product by RNase H in the presence of HBV66 (the noncontiguous 10+10 oligonucleotide hybridizing by mode B) was greater after 10 minutes than in the presence of HBV68 (the 10+10 noncontiguous oligonucleotide hybridizing by mode A) (FIG. 5B). The mixture of the individual 10mer arms was unable to activate cleavage on both sides of the same stem-loop (HBV69 + HBV73) (FIG. 5B). The 12+12 noncontiguous phosphorothioates show the same ability to bind across the base of the RNA stem. As shown in FIG. 6B, HBV79 (SEQ ID NO:36) and HBV67 (SEQ ID NO:37) efficiently activate RNase H cleavage on both sides of the stem after only 1.5 minutes, with hybridization by mode B (HBV67) showing slightly more cleavage than mode A (HBV79). Double cleavage of the transcript in the presence of the mixture of 12mer arms (HBV71 + HBV72) was much slower (FIG. 6B).

When oligonucleotides hybridizing via mode B were lengthened to allow strand invasion of the RNA stem, disruption of the stem-loop structure occurred. Oligonucleotides HBV89 (SEQ ID NO:39), HBV90 (SEQ ID NO:40), and HBV91 (SEQ ID NO:41) bind across the base of epsilon via mode B and strand invade on either the 5' side (HBV89) or the

3' side (HBV90 and HBV91) of the RNA stem. HBV89M is an extension of HBV64M with ten 2'-O-methyl RNA residues invading the RNA stem on the 5'-side. Addition of these strand invading nucleotides
5 increased the cleavage efficiency from 23% to 32% at 100 nM oligonucleotide. HBV90 and HBV91 PS were also able to strand invade as evidenced by RNase H cleavage within the stem near the core initiator.

10

The oligonucleotides of the invention can be assayed for antisense inhibitory activity with a number of different assays. For example, an *in vitro* translation assay can be used to test antisense
15 activity in which an antisense oligonucleotide can inhibit synthesis of a protein product encoded by the targeted mRNA. In such an assay, oligonucleotides targeted to the polymerase gene were tested against both target and an unrelated
20 control RNA in the wheat germ translation system. In this assay, the contiguous oligonucleotide HBVpol-2 (SEQ ID NO:43) at 400 nM showed good specific activity causing between 70% and 100% translation inhibition. Results are represented
25 graphically in FIG. 7.

This assay was also used to compare the activity of mismatched oligonucleotides to the activity of the parent oligonucleotide. Four
30 such oligonucleotides, all derivatives of HBVpol-2 (HBVpol-A, SEQ ID NO:46; HBVpol-B, SEQ ID NO:47; HBVpol-C, SEQ ID NO:48, HBVpol-D, SEQ ID NO:49) (Table 1) were synthesized and tested in the assay. The results are shown in FIG. 8. Those

oligonucleotides with a single mismatch (SEQ ID NO:46-48) showed varying degrees of reduction in activity when compared to HBVpol-2 (SEQ ID NO:43). Three mismatches in the oligonucleotide (see SEQ ID NO:49) abrogated antisense activity.

Oligonucleotides targeted to the polymerase translation initiation region were also tested in mammalian cells using a firefly luciferase reporter gene assay. The 35 nucleotide region spanning the translation start site of the HBV polymerase gene from nt 2294-2328 was cloned 5' to, and in frame with, the entire open reading frame of the firefly luciferase gene in the plasmid pGLori, to produce the plasmid pGLpol (FIG. 10). Transcription of this pol-luciferase gene fusion was placed under the control of the cytomegalovirus early gene promoter. Expression of the pol-luciferase fusion in mammalian cells was quantified in a luminometer by addition of luciferin substrate and ATP cofactor to cell lysates. In all cellular antisense assays, a random sequence 20mer phosphorothioate oligonucleotide (random 20mer PS) was used as a negative control. In addition, a 20mer phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide targeting the first 20 nucleotides of the coding region of the firefly luciferase gene was used as a positive control (Luc+1 - +20; SEQ ID NO:50). This target is retained in both pol fusion and control luciferase constructs. The reduction in luciferase levels in cells treated with antisense oligonucleotides compared to luciferase levels in cells treated with a negative control random

oligonucleotide is a measure of the sequence specific activity of the antisense oligonucleotides.

5 Oligonucleotides of the invention were
tested against the HBV subtype ayw polymerase
gene-luciferase fusion construct in stably
transfected HepG2 cells. The results are shown in
FIG. 9. HBVpol-1 (SEQ ID NO:42) and HBVpol-2 (SEQ
10 ID NO:43) had sequence-specific antisense
activity. None of these PS oligonucleotides, with
the exception of the positive control Luc +1 - +20
oligonucleotide, exhibited antisense activity in
HepG2 cells stably transfected with the parent
15 pGLori sequence.

In addition to the HBVpol-luciferase fusion
construct, three different HBV-luciferase fusion
constructs were generated incorporating the region
20 around the HBV subtype ayw epsilon region (FIG.
10). The pGLE construct consists of 71
nucleotides representing the epsilon stem loop
region (nt 1843-1913), inserted between the
cytomegalovirus immediate early gene promoter and
25 luciferase reporter gene in the plasmid pGLori.
Translation in this construct should initiate at
the HBV core gene initiation site (nt 1903).

The constructs pGLE2 and pGLE3 (FIG. 10)
30 consist of 130 nucleotides representing the
precore translation start site and epsilon stem
loop region (nt 1813-1943) inserted between the
cytomegalovirus immediate early gene promoter and
luciferase reporter gene in the plasmid pGLori.

In these two constructs the translation start site of the luciferase gene was removed. In addition, the HBV core gene translation start site was mutated in pGLE3 (nt 1904: T → C). A
5 complementary mutation was introduced at nt 1854 (A → G) to maintain the base pairing in the epsilon stem. In pGLE2 translation can be initiated from the precore or core translation start site. In pGLE3 translation can only be
10 initiated at the precore translation start site.

The activity of antisense oligonucleotides was also studied in a viral assay in HepG2.2.15 cells, which have been stably transfected with
15 plasmids carrying whole HBV genomes (Sells et al. (1987) *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* **84**:1005-1009; Sureau et al. (1986) *Cell* **47**:37-47). While a number of assays for HBV inhibitors based on the HepG2 2.2.15 cell line have been reported (Jansen et al. (1993)
20 *Antimicrob. Agent. Chemother.* **37**:441-447; Korba et al. (1992) *Antiviral Res.* **19**:55-70), these involve the detection of HBV DNA by means of dot blot or PCR, tests which do not provide data concerning the precise source of the measured DNA. A more
25 definitive test is Southern hybridization, which provides data concerning the character of the detected DNA in addition to quantitation. This assay has been described previously for the screening of anti-HBV compounds on HepG2.2.15
30 cells (Doong et al. (1991) *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. (USA)* **88**:8495-8499). In view of the many potential sources of HBV DNA from transfected cells, this assay allows for a more meaningful interpretation

SUB E1
of results than the other methods mentioned. When
HBV6 (SEQ. ID NO:32) was titrated, significant
inhibition was found (FIG. 11). Inhibition was
also found to be mediated by the stem-loop
5 bridging oligonucleotide, HBV67 (SEQ. ID NO:37)
(FIG. 12).

In addition to Southern hybridizations,
kinetic PCR was performed to assay the
10 supernatants from the HepG2.2.15 cells. This
procedure was carried out as described by Higuchi
et al. (*Biotechnol.* (1993) 11:1026-1030). All PCRs
were carried out with two sets of external
controls which consisted of a dilution series of a
15 known concentration of plasmid DNA that contained
the HBV core gene amplified with the same primer
set. These controls generated a standard curve
that was used to calculate the copy number of HBV
genomes in the supernatants from cells exposed to
20 the various dilutions of compound. From these
data, IC_{50} values were calculated for each
compound and are shown below in Table 3.

TABLE 3

25

SEQ ID NO:	Oligo	IC_{50} (μM)
3	HBV44	0.7
4	HBV48	0.7
30 18	HBV4	1.2
42	HBVpol-2	3.7
	Randomer	4.5

The results of this experiment demonstrate that the HBV-specific oligonucleotides of the invention have inhibitory activity.

5 The synthetic antisense oligonucleotides of
the invention may be in the form of a therapeutic
composition or formulation useful in inhibiting
HBV replication in a cell, and in treating
10 hepatitis B infections and associated conditions
in an animal, such as acute and chronic hepatitis
and hepatocellular carcinoma. They may be used as
part of a pharmaceutical composition when combined
with a physiologically and/or pharmaceutically
15 acceptable carrier. The characteristics of the
carrier will depend on the route of
administration. Such a composition may contain,
in addition to the synthetic oligonucleotide and
carrier, diluents, fillers, salts, buffers,
20 stabilizers, solubilizers, and other materials
well known in the art. The pharmaceutical
composition of the invention may also contain
other active factors and/or agents which enhance
inhibition of HBV expression. For example,
25 combinations of synthetic oligonucleotides, each
of which is directed to different regions of the
HBV nucleic acid, may be used in the
pharmaceutical compositions of the invention. The
pharmaceutical composition of the invention may
30 further contain other chemotherapeutic drugs for
the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma. Such
additional factors and/or agents may be included
in the pharmaceutical composition to produce a
synergistic effect with the synthetic
oligonucleotide of the invention, or to minimize

side-effects caused by the synthetic oligonucleotide of the invention. Conversely, the synthetic oligonucleotide of the invention may be included in formulations of a particular anti-HBV
5 or anti-cancer factor and/or agent to minimize side effects of the anti-HBV factor and/or agent.

The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be in the form of a liposome in
10 which the synthetic oligonucleotides of the invention are combined, in addition to other pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, with amphipathic agents such as lipids which exist in aggregated form as micelles, insoluble monolayers,
15 liquid crystals, or lamellar layers which are in aqueous solution. Suitable lipids for liposomal formulation include, without limitation, monoglycerides, diglycerides, sulfatides, lysolecithin, phospholipids, saponin, bile acids,
20 and the like. Preparation of such liposomal formulations is within the level of skill in the art, as disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,235,871; U.S. Patent No. 4,501,728; U.S. Patent No. 4,837,028; and U.S. Patent No. 4,737,323. The
25 pharmaceutical composition of the invention may further include other lipid carriers, such as Lipofectamine, or cyclodextrins (Zhao et al. (1995) *Antisense Res. Dev.* (in press)) and the like which enhance delivery of oligonucleotides into
30 cells, or such as slow release polymers.

As used herein, the term "therapeutically effective amount" means the total amount of each active component of the pharmaceutical composition

or method that is sufficient to show a meaningful patient benefit, i.e., a reduction in pain associated with acute or chronic hepatitis or the remission of hepatocellular carcinoma. When
5 applied to an individual active ingredient, administered alone, the term refers to that ingredient alone. When applied to a combination, the term refers to combined amounts of the active ingredients that result in the therapeutic effect,
10 whether administered in combination, serially or simultaneously.

In practicing the method of treatment or use of the present invention, a therapeutically
15 effective amount of one or more of the synthetic oligonucleotides of the invention is administered to a subject afflicted with an HBV-associated disease. The synthetic oligonucleotide of the invention may be administered in accordance with
20 the method of the invention either alone or in combination with other known therapies for the HBV-associated disease. When co-administered with one or more other therapies, the synthetic oligonucleotide of the invention may be
25 administered either simultaneously with the other treatment(s), or sequentially. If administered sequentially, the attending physician will decide on the appropriate sequence of administering the synthetic oligonucleotide of the invention in
30 combination with the other therapy.

It may be desirable at times to use a mixture of different oligonucleotides targeting different conserved sites within a given viral genome. Such

a mixture of oligonucleotides may be in the form of a therapeutic composition comprising at least one, and preferably two or more oligonucleotides in a single therapeutic composition (i.e., a
5 composition comprising a physical mixture of at least two oligonucleotides). These oligonucleotides may have the same or different sequences. At least one, preferably two or more oligonucleotides may be administered
10 simultaneously or sequentially as a single treatment episode in the form of separate pharmaceutical compositions.

Administration of the synthetic
15 oligonucleotide of the invention used in the pharmaceutical composition or to practice the method of treating an animal can be carried out in a variety of conventional ways, such as oral ingestion, inhalation, or cutaneous, subcutaneous,
20 intramuscular, or intravenous injection.

When a therapeutically effective amount of synthetic oligonucleotide of the invention is administered orally, the synthetic oligonucleotide
25 will be in the form of a tablet, capsule, powder, solution or elixir. When administered in tablet form, the pharmaceutical composition of the invention may additionally contain a solid carrier such as a gelatin or an adjuvant. The tablet,
30 capsule, and powder contain from about 5 to 95% synthetic oligonucleotide and preferably from about 25 to 90% synthetic oligonucleotide. When administered in liquid form, a liquid carrier such as water, petroleum, oils of animal or plant

origin such as peanut oil, mineral oil, soybean oil, sesame oil, or synthetic oils may be added. The liquid form of the pharmaceutical composition may further contain physiological saline solution, dextrose or other saccharide solution, or glycols such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol. When administered in liquid form, the pharmaceutical composition contains from about 0.5 to 90% by weight of the synthetic oligonucleotide and preferably from about 1 to 50% synthetic oligonucleotide.

When a therapeutically effective amount of synthetic oligonucleotide of the invention is administered by intravenous, cutaneous or subcutaneous injection, the synthetic oligonucleotide will be in the form of a pyrogen-free, parenterally acceptable aqueous solution. The preparation of such parenterally acceptable solutions, having due regard to pH, isotonicity, stability, and the like, is within the skill in the art. A preferred pharmaceutical composition for intravenous, cutaneous, or subcutaneous injection should contain, in addition to the synthetic oligonucleotide, an isotonic vehicle such as Sodium Chloride Injection, Ringer's Injection, Dextrose Injection, Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Injection, Lactated Ringer's Injection, or other vehicle as known in the art. The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may also contain stabilizers, preservatives, buffers, antioxidants, or other additives known to those of skill in the art.

The amount of synthetic oligonucleotide in the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention will depend upon the nature and severity of the condition being treated, and on the nature
5 of prior treatments which the patient has undergone. Ultimately, the attending physician will decide the amount of synthetic oligonucleotide with which to treat each individual patient. Initially, the attending
10 physician will administer low doses of the synthetic oligonucleotide and observe the patient's response. Larger doses of synthetic oligonucleotide may be administered until the optimal therapeutic effect is obtained for the
15 patient, and at that point the dosage is not increased further. It is contemplated that the various pharmaceutical compositions used to practice the method of the present invention should contain about 1.0 ng to about 2.5 mg of
20 synthetic oligonucleotide per kg body weight.

The duration of intravenous therapy using the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention will vary, depending on the severity of
25 the disease being treated and the condition and potential idiosyncratic response of each individual patient. It is contemplated that the duration of each application of the synthetic oligonucleotide will be in the range of 12 to 24
30 hours of continuous intravenous administration. Ultimately the attending physician will decide on the appropriate duration of intravenous therapy using the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention.

The oligonucleotides of the invention may also be a part of kits for inhibiting HBV replication and infection in a cell. Such a kit includes a synthetic oligonucleotide specific for
5 HBV nucleic acid, such as those described herein. For example, the kit may include at least one of the synthetic contiguous oligonucleotides of the invention, such as, but not limited to, those having SEQ ID NO: 1-31 and 42-48. These
10 oligonucleotides may have modified backbones, such as those described above, and may be RNA/DNA hybrids containing, for example, at least one 2'-O-methyl. The kit of the invention may optionally include buffers, cell or tissue preparation
15 reagents, cell or tissue preparation tools, vials, and the like.

Other kits of the invention are for detecting the presence of HBV in a sample, such as a
20 solution or biological sample, such as a fluid, tissue, tissue homogenate, and the like. These kits contain at least one synthetic oligonucleotide complementary to contiguous or noncontiguous regions of HBV RNA, and means for
25 detecting the oligonucleotide hybridized with the nucleic acid if HBV is present in the sample.

The following examples illustrate the preferred modes of making and practicing the
30 present invention, but are not meant to limit the scope of the invention since alternative methods may be utilized to obtain similar results.

EXAMPLES

1. Oligonucleotide Synthesis

5 Oligonucleotides were synthesized using
standard phosphoramidite chemistry (Beaucage
(1993) *Meth. Mol. Biol.* 20:33-61) on either an ABI 394
DNA/RNA synthesizer (Perkin-Elmer, Foster City,
CA), a Pharmacia Gene Assembler Plus (Pharmacia,
10 Uppsala, Sweden) or a Gene Assembler Special
(Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden) using the
manufacturers' standard protocols and custom
methods. The custom methods served to increase
the coupling time from 1.5 min to 12 min for the
15 2'-O-methyl RNA amidites. The Pharmacia
synthesizers required additional drying of the
amidites, activating reagent and acetonitrile.
This was achieved by the addition of 3 Å molecular
sieves (EM Science, Gibbstown, NJ) before
20 installation on the machine.

DNA β-cyanoethyl phosphoramidites were
purchased from Cruachem (Glasgow, Scotland). The
DNA support was 500 Å pore size controlled pore
25 glass (CPG) (PerSeptive Biosystems, Cambridge, MA)
derivatized with the appropriate 3' base with a
loading of between 30 to 40 mmole per gram. 2'-O-
methyl RNA β-cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and CPG
supports (500 Å) were purchased from Glen Research
30 (Sterling, VA). For synthesis of random
sequences, the DNA phosphoramidites were mixed by
the synthesizer according to the manufacturer's
protocol (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden).

All 2'-O-methyl RNA-containing oligonucleotides were synthesized using ethylthiotetrazole (American International Chemical (AIC), Natick, MA) as the activating agent, dissolved to 0.25 M with low water acetonitrile (Aldrich, Milwaukee, WI). Some of the DNA-only syntheses were done using 0.25 M ethylthiotetrazole, but most were done using 0.5 M 1-H-tetrazole (AIC). The sulfurizing reagent used in all the PS oligonucleotides was 3H-1,2-benzodithiol-3-one 1,1-dioxide (Beaucage Reagent, R.I. Chemical, Orange, CA, or AIC, Natick, MA) as a 2% solution in low water acetonitrile (w/v).

After completion of synthesis, the CPG was air dried and transferred to a 2 ml screw-cap microfuge tube. The oligonucleotide was deprotected and cleaved from the CPG with 2 ml ammonium hydroxide (25-30%). The tube was capped and incubated at room temperature for 20 minutes, then incubated at 55°C for 7 hours. After deprotection was completed, the tubes were removed from the heat block and allowed to cool to room temperature. The caps were removed and the tubes were microcentrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 30 minutes to remove most of the ammonium hydroxide. The liquid was then transferred to a new 2 ml screw cap microcentrifuge tube and lyophilized on a Speed Vac concentrator (Savant, Farmingdale, NY). After drying, the residue was dissolved in 400 μ l of 0.3 M NaCl and the DNA was precipitated with 1.6 ml of absolute EtOH. The DNA was pelleted by centrifugation at 14,000 rpm for 15 minutes, the supernatant decanted, and the pellet dried. The

DNA was precipitated again from 0.1 M NaCl as described above. The final pellet was dissolved in 500 μ l H₂O and centrifuged at 14,000 rpm for 10 minutes to remove any solid material. The
5 supernatant was transferred to another microcentrifuge tube and the amount of DNA was determined spectrophotometrically. The concentration was determined by the optical density at 260 nm. The E₂₆₀ for the DNA portion of
10 the oligonucleotide was calculated by using OLIGSOL (Lautenberger (1991) *Biotechniques* 10:778-780). The E₂₆₀ of the 2'-O-methyl portion was calculated by using OLIGO 4.0 Primer Extension Software (NBI, Plymouth, MN).

15

Oligonucleotide purity was checked by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) and UV shadowing. 0.2 OD₂₆₀ units were loaded with 95% formamide/H₂O and Orange G dye onto a 20%
20 denaturing polyacrylamide gel (20 cm x 20 cm). The gel was run until the Orange G dye was within one inch of the bottom of the gel. The band was visualized by shadowing with shortwave UV light on a thin layer chromatography plate (Keisegel 60
25 F254, EM Separations, Gibbstown, NJ).

Some oligonucleotides were synthesized without removing the 5'-trityl group (trityl-on) to facilitate reverse-phase HPLC purification.
30 Trityl-on oligonucleotides were dissolved in 3 ml water and centrifuged at 6000 rpm for 20 minutes. The supernatant was filtered through a 0.45 micron syringe filter (Gelman Scientific, Ann Arbor, MI) and purified on a 1.5 x 30 cm glass liquid

chromatography column (Spectrum, Houston, TX)
packed with C-18 μ Bondapak chromatography matrix
(Waters, Franklin, MA) using a 600E HPLC (Waters,
Franklin, MA). The oligonucleotide was eluted at
5 5 ml/min with a 40 minute gradient from 14-32%
acetonitrile (Baxter, Burdick and Jackson
Division, Muskegon, MI) in 0.1 M ammonium acetate
(J.T. Baker, Phillipsburg, NJ), followed by 32%
acetonitrile for 12 minutes. Peak detection was
10 done at 260 nm using a Dynamax UV-C absorbance
detector (Rainin, Emeryville, CA).

The HPLC purified trityl-on oligonucleotide
was evaporated to dryness and the trityl group was
15 removed by incubation in 5 ml 80% acetic acid (EM
Science, Gibbstown, NJ) for 15 minutes. After
evaporating the acetic acid, the oligonucleotide
was dissolved in 3 ml 0.3 M NaCl and ethanol
precipitated. The precipitate was isolated by
20 centrifugation and precipitated again with ethanol
from 3 ml 0.1 M NaCl. The precipitate was
isolated by centrifugation and dried on a Savant
Speed Vac (Savant, Farmingdale, NY). Quantitation
and PAGE analysis were performed as described
25 above for ethanol precipitated oligonucleotides.

Standard phosphoramidite chemistry was
applied in the synthesis of oligonucleotides
containing methylphosphonate linkages using two
30 Pharmacia Gene Assembler Special DNA synthesizers.
One synthesizer was used for the synthesis of
phosphorothioate portions of oligonucleotides
using β -cyanoethyl phosphoramidites method
discussed above. The other synthesizer was used

for introduction of methylphosphonate portions. Reagents and synthesis cycles that had been shown advantageous in methylphosphonate synthesis were applied (Hogrefe et al., in *Methods in Molecular Biology*,
5 Vol. 20: *Protocols for Oligonucleotides and Analogs* (Agrawal, ed.) (1993) Humana Press Inc., Totowa, NJ). For example, 0.1 M methyl phosphonamidites (Glen Research) were activated by 0.25 M ethylthiotetrazole; 12 minute coupling time was
10 used; oxidation with iodine (0.1 M) in tetrahydrofuran/2,6-lutidine/water (74.75/25/0.25) was applied immediately after the coupling step; dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) was used for the capping procedure to replace standard N-
15 methylimidazole (NMI). The chemicals were purchased from Aldrich (Milwaukee, WI).

The work up procedure was based on a published procedure (Hogrefe et al. (1993) *Nucleic*
20 *Acids Res.* 21:2031-2038). The product was cleaved from the resin by incubation with 1 ml of ethanol/acetonitrile/ammonium hydroxide (45/45/10) for 30 minutes at room temperature. Ethylenediamine (1.0 ml) was then added to the
25 mixture to deprotect at room temperature for 4.5 hours. The resulting solution and two washes of the resin with 1 ml 50/50 acetonitrile/0.1 M triethylammonium bicarbonate (TEAB), pH 8, were pooled and mixed well. The resulting mixture was
30 cooled on ice and neutralized to pH 7 with 6 N HCl in 20/80 acetonitrile/water (4-5 ml), then concentrated to dryness using the Speed Vac concentrator. The resulting solid residue was dissolved in 20 ml of water, and the sample

desalted by using a Sep-Pak cartridge. After passing the aqueous solution through the cartridge twice at a rate of 2 ml per minute, the cartridge was washed with 20 ml 0.1 M TEAB and the product
5 eluted with 4 ml 50% acetonitrile in 0.1 M TEAB at 2 ml per minute. The eluate was evaporated to dryness by Speed Vac. The crude product was purified by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE), desalted using a Sep-Pak cartridge. The
10 oligonucleotide was ethanol precipitated from 0.3 M NaCl, then 0.1 M NaCl. The product was dissolved in 400 μ l water and quantified by UV absorbance at 260 nm.

15 2. Luciferase Assay Using Stably Transfected Cells

20 A. HBV Antisense Target Constructs

All sequences were derived from HBV subtype ayw (GenBank accession #J02203) as described by Galibert et al. (*Nature*, (1979) London, 281:646-
25 650).

The HBV polymerase-luciferase fusion pGLpol construct (FIG.10) was prepared by inserting 35 nucleotides spanning the translation start site of
30 HBVayw polymerase gene (nt 2294-2328) between the cytomegalovirus immediate early gene promoter and luciferase reporter gene in the plasmid pGLori (Roche, Nutley, NJ).

35 Three different HBV-luciferase fusion constructs were generated incorporating the region

around the HBV subtype ayw epsilon region
(FIG.10). The pGLE construct consists of 71
nucleotides representing the epsilon stem loop
region alone (nt 1843-1913) inserted between the
5 cytomegalovirus immediate early gene promoter and
luciferase reporter gene in the plasmid pGLori.
Translation in this construct should initiate at
the HBV core gene initiation site (nt 1903).

10 The constructs pGLE2 and pGLE3 are shown in
FIG. 10. The constructs consist of 130 nucleotides
representing the precore translation start site
and epsilon stem loop region (nt 1813-1943)
inserted between the cytomegalovirus immediate
15 early gene promoter and luciferase reporter gene
in the plasmid pGLori. In these two constructs
the translation start site of the luciferase gene
was removed. In addition, the HBV core gene
translation start site was mutated in pGLE3 (nt
20 1904 T>C). A complementary mutation was
introduced at nt 1854 (A>G) to maintain the base
pairing in the epsilon stem. In pGLE2 translation
can be initiated from the precore or core
translation start site. In pGLE3 translation can
25 only be initiated at the precore translation start
site.

The plasmid pHBVE+ was generated by
subcloning a *Stu*I, *Bam*HI fragment from the plasmid
30 pAM6 (ATCC Ac. No. 45020, American Type Culture
Collection, Rockville, MD), representing HBV
subtype adw nt 1701- nt 34 (GenBank accession
V00866) (Ono et al. (1983) *Nucleic Acids Res.*
11:1747-1757), into pBluescript II SK(+)

(Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). This construct was used in RNase H studies.

5 B. Generation of Stably Transfected Cell Lines

 The HBV subtype ayw-luciferase gene constructs described above were subcloned by polymerase chain reaction from the respective
10 plasmids and the parent plasmid pGLori into the vector pCR-Script (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA), and further subcloned into the vector pcDNA3 (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA). These constructs were stably transfected using Lipofectamine
15 (GIBCO-BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) into HepG2 cells (ATCC Ac. No. HB 8065, American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, MD; US patent 4,393,133). Several Geneticin (GIBCO-BRL, Gaithersburg, MD)-resistant, luciferase-expressing clones were
20 selected at random for each construct.

 C. Antisense Oligonucleotide Assays

 Stably transfected HepG2 cells were seeded
25 into 96 well plates. Lipofectin (GIBCO-BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) was diluted to a concentration of 10 μ g/ml in Optimem serum-free medium (GIBCO-BRL, Gaithersburg, MD), and 100 μ l dispensed into each well of the 96 well plate. Oligonucleotides
30 were diluted to 5 μ M or 25 μ M in 10 μ g/ml Lipofectin in Optimem, and 25 μ l dispensed into three wells of the 96 well plate. The oligonucleotide was serially diluted in five fold increments down the plate. The plates were
35 incubated overnight at 37°C. Cells were washed

twice with Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and lysed in 50 μ l cell lysis buffer (Analytical Luminescence Laboratory, San Diego, CA). Luciferase activity was measured in 20 μ l
5 lysate using Analytical Luminescence Laboratory substrates in a MicroLumat LB 96 P luminometer (EG&G Berthold, Nashua, NH).

3. RNase H Cleavage Assay

10

A. Preparation of Labelled RNA

Uniformly 32 P-labelled RNA was prepared from 1 μ g linearized plasmid using the Ambion
15 MEGAscript In Vitro Transcription Kit (Ambion, Inc., Austin, TX) according to the manufacturers' instructions, using [α - 32 P]CTP as the radioactive label. The RNA was treated with RNase-free DNase I (Ambion, Inc., Austin, TX), extracted with
20 phenol:chloroform: isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1) and purified from nucleotides and nucleosides on a G-50 Sephadex spin column (Boehringer-Mannheim, Indianapolis, IN, or Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden).

25 5' end-labelled RNA was prepared from 1 μ g linearized plasmid using the Ambion MEGAscript In Vitro Transcription Kit (Ambion, Inc., Austin, TX) according to the manufacturers' instructions, except that the GTP concentration was lowered to
30 6 mM, and 6 mM guanosine hydrate was added to the transcription mix. The RNA was treated with RNase-free DNase I (Ambion, Inc., Austin, TX), extracted with phenol:chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1) and purified from nucleotides and

nucleosides on a G-50 Sephadex spin column (Boehringer-Mannheim, Indianapolis, IN, or Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden). The RNA was end-labelled with [γ - 32 P]ATP (Amersham, Arlington Heights, IL) and T4 polynucleotide kinase (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden) according to the enzyme manufacturers' instructions. The labelled RNA was purified from nucleosides and nucleotides on a G-50 Sephadex spin column (Boehringer-Mannheim, Indianapolis, IN, or Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden) and stored at -80°C until needed.

B. RNase H Cleavage with Random 20mer Library

End-labelled RNA (20-100 nM) was incubated with a 20 base random DNA library (50-100 μ M) (synthesized on Pharmacia Gene Assembler, as described above), boiled previously to dissociate any aggregates, for 90 min at 37°C in 9 μ l 1 x buffer (40 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 4 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM DTT). RNase H (Boehringer-Mannheim, Indianapolis, IN) (1 μ l, 1 unit/ μ l) was then added. The reaction was incubated at 37°C for 10 min, quenched by addition of 10 μ l 90% formamide containing 0.1% phenol red/0.1% xylene cyanol, and frozen on dry ice. The quenched reactions were boiled for 2.5 to 3 minutes, quenched on ice, and 5 to 7 μ l loaded onto a denaturing 4% polyacrylamide gel prerun to 50 to 55°C. The phenol red was typically run to the bottom of the gel, which was then dried at 80°C under vacuum. The gel was autoradiographed using XOMAT film (Kodak, Rochester, NY) or analyzed using phosphorimage technology on a Molecular Dynamics

(Sunnyvale, CA) or Bio Rad Phosphorimager
(Hercules, CA).

5 C. Cleavage of HBV RNA with Semirandom
 Oligonucleotides

 Semirandom oligonucleotides (100 μ M in H₂O)
were boiled for 1 min to dissociate any aggregates
formed between complementary sequences in the mix
10 and 1 μ l (final concentration 10 μ M) was added to
8 μ l 1 x RNase H buffer (40 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 4
mM MgCl₂, 1 mM DTT) containing end-labelled RNA
(20-100 nM). After a 15 minute preincubation at
37°C, RNase H was added (1 U) and incubated for 10
15 min at 37°C. The reactions were quenched and
analyzed as described above. Sites of cleavage
were estimated using DNA and/or RNA molecular size
markers.

20 D. Cleavage of HBV RNA with Specific
 Antisense Oligonucleotides

 In 9 μ l 1 x RNase H buffer (40 mM Tris-HCl pH
7.4, 4 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM DTT), 20-100 nM labelled RNA
25 and 100 nM oligonucleotides were preincubated for
15 min at 37°C. 1 μ l RNase H (1 U/ μ l) was added,
and the reaction was incubated at 37°C for 10 min.
The reactions were quenched and analyzed as
described above.

30

 Quantitation of the cleavage products was
performed using software supplied with the
Phosphorimager (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale, CA,
or Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA). "Counts"
35 were determined by drawing a box around the band
of interest and subtracting the background

determined with a box drawn nearby. Counts in a product band were compared to total counts in the lane above that band to determine % cleavage.

5 4. HBV Encapsidation Assay

 The assay is essentially identical to that described in Pollack et al. (*J. Virol.* (1993) 67:3254-3263). Briefly, HepG2 cells are
10 transfected with the plasmids pCMV-CP and pE-LacZ (Dr. D. Ganem, University of California Medical Center, San Francisco, CA) by calcium phosphate precipitation. The HepG2 cells are treated with
15 0-10 μ M antisense oligonucleotides pre- or post-transfection. Three days after transfection the cells are harvested and total cell RNA is prepared using Trizol reagent (GIBCO-BRL, Gaithersburg, MD). Alternatively, HBV core particles are
20 collected from cytoplasmic extracts after nuclease digestion by polyethylene glycol precipitation. The encapsidated RNA is extracted from the core particles using Trizol reagent (GIBCO-BRL, Gaithersburg, MD).

25 The relative amounts of E-LacZ RNA in total cell RNA and encapsidated in core particles are assessed using a ribonuclease protection assay (RPA) (Ambion, Austin, TX) using RNase T1. The RNA probe used is transcribed by T7 polymerase
30 (Ambion, Austin, TX) from the plasmid pLacProbe. The plasmid pLacProbe was constructed by subcloning a 425 bp *Mlu* I fragment from pE-LacZ into the vector pGEM3z (Promega, Madison, WI).

Data from the RPA is quantitated using a BioRad GS250 Phosphorimager (BioRad, Hercules, CA).

5 5. Studies of Oligonucleotide Anti-Viral Activity by Southern Hybridization Analysis

 A. Cell Culture

a 10 The cell line HepG2.2.15 (Sells et al. (1988)
 ^{02:2836-2844}
 ~~J. Virol. 84:1005-1009~~) was routinely cultured in
 RPMI.1640 medium (Life Technologies Ltd., Paisley,
 Scotland) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum
 (FBS), 100 U/ml penicillin, and 150 µg/ml
15 streptomycin. Cultures were replaced after 10
 passages with cells freshly cultured from a
 mycoplasma-free frozen stock. Cultures were
 maintained at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of
 5% CO₂ in air.

20 Cells were cultured in 6-well plates at 10⁶
 cells/well in 4 ml medium (RPMI.1640 as above but
 supplemented with 5% FBS) and maintained as above.
 After 2 days, the medium was replaced with fresh
25 medium containing 3% FBS and antiviral compound.
 For antisense experiments, cells were treated with
 a series of five 3-fold dilutions from a starting
 concentration of 10 µM. Cultures with 3TC were
 treated in a similar fashion but with an initial
30 concentration of 1.0 µM. The cultures were
 maintained for 10 days, during which medium and
 compound was replaced after 3, 5 and 7 days.
 Cells were washed once with Hanks balanced salt
 solution (HBSS) immediately prior to each
35 replacement. After 10 days, the cells were washed
 twice with HBSS and treated overnight at 37°C with

0.55 ml lysis buffer (10 mM Tris. HCl pH 7.5; 5 mM EDTA; 150 mM NaCl; 1.0% w/v sodium dodecyl sulphate) containing 100 µg/ml proteinase K. The lysate was harvested, treated for 1 hour at 60°C, and extracted once with phenol/chloroform and twice with chloroform before precipitation twice with ethanol. The dried precipitate was resuspended in 50 µl TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0; 1 mM EDTA) and allowed to dissolve overnight at 4°C. The solution was then assayed for DNA by spectrophotometric measurement at 260 nm. Yields were of the order of 40 to 100 µg with 260/280 ratios within the range 1.5 to 2.0.

B. Electrophoresis and Blotting

DNA obtained from HepG2.2 15 culture was digested in 20 µg amounts in 30 µl buffer E with 10 units of HindIII (Promega Limited, Southampton, U.K.) overnight at 37°C. The DNA fragments were separated by agarose gel electrophoresis on 0.8% gels run in 0.5 x TBE at 50 volts overnight. Gels were then treated serially with 0.25 M HCl for 20 minutes; 0.5 M NaOH in 1.0 M NaCl for 45 minutes, and finally with 0.5 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.0, and 1.0 M NaCl for 30 minutes, all at room temperature with gentle shaking. The gels were rinsed with 6 x SSC and the DNA blotted overnight onto nylon membranes (Hybond N; Amersham International, Bucks, U.K.) by capillary action. The membranes were washed with 6 x SSC for 5 minutes and dried before UV cross-linking using a Stratalinker (StrataGene Limited, Cambridge, U.K.). The blots were stored at 4°C until hybridized.

C. Preparation of Southern Hybridization Probe

A full length HBV genome fragment was
5 prepared from the plasmid pCH3/3097
(Bartenschlager et al. (1992) Nucleic Acids Res.
20:195-202) by means of excision with restriction
endonucleases HindIII, SacI and PvuI in buffer C
(Promega Limited, Southampton, U.K.), followed by
10 agarose gel electrophoresis purification. This
fragment was used to produce the labelled probe by
random-primed DNA synthesis in the presence of
 ^{32}P -dCTP (Amersham AA0005 [α - ^{32}P]dCTP 110 TBq/mmol
(3000 Ci/mmol), in stabilized aqueous solution
15 with dye) using the "Megaprime" kit (Amersham
International, Bucks, U.K.). A starting amount of
25 ng HBV DNA was labelled to an estimated
specific activity of $1-2 \times 10^9$ dpm/ μg DNA.

20 D. Hybridization

Membranes were pre-hybridized with formamide
solution supplemented with 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ heat-
denatured salmon-sperm DNA (Sigma-Aldrich, Poole,
25 U.K.) in a hybridization oven at 42°C for at least
3 hours. The solution was replaced with fresh
formamide solution (10.0 ml) supplemented with
salmon-sperm DNA as before and freshly prepared
 ^{32}P -labelled probe. Incubation was continued for
30 a further 16-20 hours. The probe was removed and
the membranes washed with 2 x SSC supplemented
with 0.1 % (w/v) SDS twice for 15-30 minutes at
 65°C . Washes were repeated with 1 x SSC and 0.5 x
SSC all supplemented with 0.1% SDS. The blots
35 were examined for background label using a Mini

Monitor (MiniInstruments Ltd., Burnham-on-Crouch, U.K.) and, if further washes were not required, the membranes were dried, wrapped with plastic film (Saran Wrap), and placed in a cassette for
5 phosphorimaging (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale, CA).

E. Analysis

10 After 1-3 days exposure, results were obtained using a Phosphorimager (Molecular Dynamics Inc., Sunnyvale, CA). Analysis was carried out using ImageQuant software (Molecular Dynamics Inc., Sunnyvale, CA). Those bands
15 representing integrated DNA (10 kb) and completed replicative intermediate (RI - 3.8 kb), as described by Sells et al. (*J. Virol.* (1988) **84**:1005-1009), were identified by reference to a marker lane containing a 1 kb DNA ladder. The amount of
20 replicative intermediate present relative to integrated DNA was calculated (3.8 kb DNA/10.2 kb DNA) and percent inhibition calculated according to the formula:

25

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = 100 - \left\{ \left\{ \frac{\text{relative amount of RI in treated culture}}{\text{relative amount of RI in untreated culture}} \right\} \times 100 \right\}$$

The concentration of compound which produced 50% inhibition of RI formation (IC₅₀) was
30 determined graphically.

6. Kinetic PCR Protocol for HBV Anti-Viral Assay

The anti-viral assay was performed using HepG 2.2.15 cells (Sells et al. (1986) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* **84**:1005-1009) seeded at a density of 1×10^5 per well in 24 well plates. The cells were grown to confluence and allowed to stabilize for 2-3 days in RPMI media (supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS), 2 mM glutamine and penstrep (Life Technologies Ltd., Paisley, Scotland) prior to the addition of the oligonucleotide (defined as day 0). Six dilutions (10, 5, 1, 0.5, 0.1, and 0 μ M) were set up in duplicate for each of the antisense oligonucleotides. In each assay run, the nucleoside analog, β -L-(2R,5S)-1,3-oxathiolanyl cytosine (3TC) (Glaxo, Greenford, U.K.) was included as positive control at 0.5, 0.1, 0.075, 0.05, and 0.01 and 0 μ M in duplicate. Oligonucleotide was added to 1 ml of RPMI media (supplemented with 3% FCS, 2 mM glutamine and penstrep) at each of the indicated dilutions. At days 2, 4 and 7, the old media was removed and replaced with fresh media containing compound. At day 10, the supernatants were harvested, clarified by low speed centrifugation, prior to the addition of Triton X100 (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) and tri-n-butyl phosphate to give a final concentration of 1%. The samples were then heated to 70°C for 20 minutes to disrupt the viral particles.

30

Following this treatment, the viral particles were subject to analysis by kinetic PCR. The primers RJ407 (SEQ ID NO:51) and RJ431 (SEQ ID

NO:52) were used to detect a 205 bp fragment of the core gene. Kinetic PCR was performed essentially as described by Higuchi et al.

(*Biotechnol.* (1993) 11:1026-1030). Briefly, the PCR
5 reactions were set up under standard conditions except that ethidium bromide was included at a concentration of 4 μ g/ml. After each PCR cycle, the samples were illuminated with UV light at 302 nm, and a picture was taken using a computer
10 controlled, cooled CCD video camera with the lens focused on the surface of the thermocycler block. A kinetic PCR analysis was performed by plotting the average intensity of fluorescence from each PCR sample after each annealing/extension cycle
15 against the cycle number. The original template concentration can be calculated by utilizing a standard fluorescence curve generated by templates of known concentration.

20 7. *In vitro* Translation Assays

A. Construction of pHBVpol

The 5' end of the polymerase gene (*pol*) open
25 reading frame, nt 2292-2942, was amplified by the PCR from the full length HBV clone pCH3/3097 (Bartenschlager et al. (1992) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 20:195-202). The 5' amplification primer AS10 (SEQ ID NO:55) encoded an EcoRI site. The 3'
30 amplification primer AS11 (SEQ ID NO:56) both encoded a PstI site and introduced a stop codon in the place of a leucine codon at position 2942-2944. The PCR product was digested with EcoRI and

PstI (Promega, Madison, WI) and inserted into similarly digested plasmid vector pGEM-3z (Promega, Madison, WI). The resulting recombinant plasmid was recut with PstI and an oligonucleotide
5 dA:dT₍₃₀₎ linker was introduced. A sketch map of pHBVpol is shown in FIG. 13.

B. *In vitro* Transcription of RNA

10 pHBVpol and a second plasmid pHSVProt were linearized with HindIII (Promega, Madison, WI), RNA was *in vitro* transcribed from each construct using T7 Cap-Scribe reagents (Boehringer-Mannheim, Indianapolis, IN) employed as per the
15 manufacturer's instructions. The quantity and quality of the RNA's was assessed on a 2% agarose/formaldehyde gel. The control HSVProt RNA was arbitrarily diluted 10 fold to 200 ng/ μ l and stored in 20 μ l aliquots at -80°C.

20

C. Assessment of Antisense Activity of Pol Oligonucleotides

The sequences of all oligonucleotides used in
25 these experiments are shown in Table 1. In this series of experiments only phosphodiester (PO) oligonucleotides were used. 5 μ M, 2.5 μ M, and 1.25 μ M stocks of each of HBVpol-1, HBVpol-2, HBVpol-3, and randomer were made up and stored
30 frozen. Reactions were set up using 100 ng HBVpol and 200 ng pHSVprot. The volume of water in the translation master mix was reduced to allow the addition of 1 μ l of each dilution of each oligonucleotide to the reactions whilst
35 maintaining the final volume at 12 μ l. This

corresponds to final oligonucleotide concentrations of approximately 400 nM, 200 nM, and 100 nM.

5 EQUIVALENTS

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain, using no more than routine experimentation, numerous equivalents to the
10 specific substances and procedures described herein. Such equivalents are considered to be within the scope of this invention, and are covered by the following claims.